

war-power, slaves may be set free without straining the Constitution a whit; or that Congress may take them for unpaid taxes and invest them into freemen.

We learn from the best authority, that we were mistaken in our Thursday last, that Gen. Meigs had consented that the very expensive uniforms proposed for Col. Confort's contemplated French regiment should be procured. On the contrary, we believe we are not mistaken in saying that Gen. Meigs, instead of being influenced to sanction extravagance, has steadily opposed the project of furnishing uniforms so costly. We are also able to add that such uniforms will certainly not be supplied; and that Col. Confort's men, unless their numbers have been greatly increased since the report of Adjutant-General Hillhouse, made last week, will probably be consoling with some other unfilled regiment.

A correspondent of *The N. Y. Times* who is a warm friend and laudator of Gen. Buell attributes to him the following language:—
"None of my officers shall attempt to tell the people what the war is about. I myself do not know what it is about. I only know that it is my duty to whip the enemy."

—It does not seem creditable to any man of common sense and common patriotism, let alone a General commanding a hundred thousand men, that he should not know what the war is about. Possibly we may be mistaken; but it is our impression that a General in such a state of ignorance or indifference can't fight as well as one clearly understanding the merits of the quarrel, and animated with an enthusiastic and inspiring zeal for the cause he is set to defend.

Ought the Union General commanding in South Carolina, out of tenderness to the three hundred thousand traitors and conspirators infesting the soil of that State—who would gladly see that General and all his troops destroyed from the face of the earth—to treat with cold neglect and contemptuous hostility, the four hundred thousand loyal inhabitants of that State, who ask nothing but to give him aid and comfort in his great enterprise?

"We seriously suggest to the Government 'and the people,' says *The Herald*, 'the duty of encouraging the Union sentiment in the South.' We echo the suggestion; and propose that the first decided experiment shall be made in South Carolina, where there are four hundred thousand friends of the Union waiting for encouragement.

The question now to be settled with regard to the conduct of the war in the revolted States is not so much, Shall the slaves be emancipated, as *Shall we persecute and injure our friends out of regard for our deadly and merciless enemies?* What do the mongers of constitutional quibbles say to this?

"No man," says *The Journal of Commerce*, "hesitates to say that if there were any such question before him as Slavery or the Union, he would choose the Union." We record the admission with gratitude and hope. The world moves.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

—Brig-Gen. Stone, arrived in this city late Saturday night, and stopped at the Astor House until evening, when he proceeded to Washington.

—Prof. Agnew is in the city, stopping at the Everett House, where he will remain for a few days.

—W. H. Russell, *The London Times* correspondent, is still in this city at the New York Hotel.

—C. G. Myers (late Attorney-General of this State) and Lady of Ogdensburg, and Lt.-Col. G. R. Myers of the New York Volunteers, are at the Astor House.

—Major Anson, from England, Capt. J. J. S. Hasle, from Alexandria, Va., Jay Gould of Gouldsbrough, and W. H. Van Schaack of Albany, are at the Everett House.

—Pierce Butler of Philadelphia, Amos Bickard of England, Maj. C. Morgan, Lieut. C. A. Hartwell of the 11th U. S. Infantry, and H. Hawkins of the U. S. Army, are at the New York Hotel.

—Judge T. L. Jewett of Ohio, Geo. A. Nolan of St. Louis, Capt. T. Higginbotham, Dr. W. A. Hammond and C. H. Morgan of the U. S. Army, W. N. Stewart of the U. S. Navy, and Lieut. Morgan from Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

—E. P. Noyes of Vermont, Lieut. J. G. Bond of the U. S. Army, Capt. W. L. Richmond of the U. S. Army, Capt. E. P. Dorr of Buffalo, and Jacob Sleeper of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

—Marcus Spring and family of New-Jersey, N. Reggio and family of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Brimmer, and Mr. and Mrs. Perkins of Boston, are at the Bevoise House.

—Capt. Jewett of the steamship City of New York, and Capt. Wilkes of the U. S. Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

FROM JAMAICA.

By the arrival of the steamship Cleator we have Jamaica papers to Jan. 6. The British ship-of-war St. George, Monsey, Samperel, and Barracouta sailed Dec. 25 for New-Cruz, and the Phoenix Dec. 28. The French fleet left on the 23d for the same destination. Brig Applin, from Bonaire, for Boston, put into Port Royal Dec. 21 in distress, having sprung her mainmast.

Fire in Rochester.

On Saturday evening about 9 o'clock, a fire occurred in this city at the foundry of Wm. Kidd & Co., near the railroad depot, which burned the three-story building connected with the foundry, extending to the machine shop and adjoining buildings. The loss is about \$1,000, fully insured.

Shooting Affray.

This evening, about 6 o'clock, an affray occurred in a gambling room in this city kept in Meacham's Block, in Front street, by one Theodore Newcomb, which resulted in the shooting of Samuel Smith, by a Troy blacking named L. H. Hatch as his Hunchison. A far bank was in operation, and the parties got into an altercation about the stakes. The wounded man lies in a very critical condition, having received the ball in the abdomen. The physician thinks there is a possible chance for his recovery. Officers are on the track of the villain, and he will probably be caught.

THE AFRICA'S ARRIVAL OUT.—It has been incorrectly stated that the *Africa*, from the port, reached Liverpool Jan. 7. She arrived there on the 10th.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE SUBSISTENCE OF NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Gov. Morgan's Contracts Annulled.

NO MORE FURLOUGHS TO BE GRANTED.

PATRIOTIC OFFER BY THE KEYSTONE STATE

Gunboat Engagement on the Mississippi.

DESPERATION OF THE SOUTHERNS.

THE TARIFF ON TEAS REGULATED.

Compromise on the Franking Privilege.

THE TREASURY DEMAND NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1862.

GOV. MORGAN'S ARMY CONTRACTS ANNULLED.
The contracts for subsisting the New-York volunteers, entered into in his own name by Gov. Morgan, in disregard of an order from the War Department, assigning an army officer especially to this duty, have been annulled in the proper bureau here, as the shortest method of bringing this business to an end, not only in New-York, but in other States where it has begun, or the itching to begin it painfully exists.

VACATION OVER.

A circular, just issued from the army headquarters, has the following notifications:
The exigencies of the service demand that every officer and soldier of this army, who is in duty, should be at his post. The commanding General therefore deems it necessary to direct that, unless by reason of sickness, upon medical certificate, no leaves of absence or furloughs shall be granted at present time, and that no leave of absence shall be granted for the purpose of visiting home, or for any other purpose, until the necessity for the indulgence must be clearly set forth in the application. It is further to be remembered that, in the case of a leave of absence, the soldier must have adequate reason for being granted, cannot now be allowed.

GOOD FOR OLD PENNSYLVANIA.

Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania has asked permission of the War Department to send eight full regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, now in that State and ready for service, upon an expedition to the Southern coast. Well done for the Keystone State, after furnishing her full quota of troops.

THE GUNBOAT ENGAGEMENT NEAR COLUMBUS.
The following reports of the recent gunboat engagement near Columbus have been received at the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT FORCE.
Wm. L. Force, Comdr. U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862.

Flag Officer A. B. Fiske, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862.
The morning of the 18th, the gunboat force of the U. S. Navy, under the command of Flag Officer A. B. Fiske, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862, was engaged in a battle with the rebel gunboat force of the Confederate States, under the command of Gen. Morgan, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862. The result of the battle was a decisive victory for the U. S. Navy, and the capture of the rebel gunboat force.

By this time the large steamer was joined by her consort, and they opened a brisk fire upon us. I now halted the gunboat force, and ordered the gunboat force to retire. The result of the battle was a decisive victory for the U. S. Navy, and the capture of the rebel gunboat force.

On the 19th, Gen. McClellan requested me to make a reconnaissance toward the Iron Banks. I did so, and returned on the 20th. The result of the reconnaissance was a decisive victory for the U. S. Navy, and the capture of the rebel gunboat force.

On the 21st, the gunboat force of the U. S. Navy, under the command of Flag Officer A. B. Fiske, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862, was engaged in a battle with the rebel gunboat force of the Confederate States, under the command of Gen. Morgan, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862. The result of the battle was a decisive victory for the U. S. Navy, and the capture of the rebel gunboat force.

On the 22nd, the gunboat force of the U. S. Navy, under the command of Flag Officer A. B. Fiske, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862, was engaged in a battle with the rebel gunboat force of the Confederate States, under the command of Gen. Morgan, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862. The result of the battle was a decisive victory for the U. S. Navy, and the capture of the rebel gunboat force.

On the 23rd, the gunboat force of the U. S. Navy, under the command of Flag Officer A. B. Fiske, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862, was engaged in a battle with the rebel gunboat force of the Confederate States, under the command of Gen. Morgan, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862. The result of the battle was a decisive victory for the U. S. Navy, and the capture of the rebel gunboat force.

On the 24th, the gunboat force of the U. S. Navy, under the command of Flag Officer A. B. Fiske, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862, was engaged in a battle with the rebel gunboat force of the Confederate States, under the command of Gen. Morgan, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862. The result of the battle was a decisive victory for the U. S. Navy, and the capture of the rebel gunboat force.

On the 25th, the gunboat force of the U. S. Navy, under the command of Flag Officer A. B. Fiske, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862, was engaged in a battle with the rebel gunboat force of the Confederate States, under the command of Gen. Morgan, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862. The result of the battle was a decisive victory for the U. S. Navy, and the capture of the rebel gunboat force.

On the 26th, the gunboat force of the U. S. Navy, under the command of Flag Officer A. B. Fiske, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862, was engaged in a battle with the rebel gunboat force of the Confederate States, under the command of Gen. Morgan, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862. The result of the battle was a decisive victory for the U. S. Navy, and the capture of the rebel gunboat force.

On the 27th, the gunboat force of the U. S. Navy, under the command of Flag Officer A. B. Fiske, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862, was engaged in a battle with the rebel gunboat force of the Confederate States, under the command of Gen. Morgan, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862. The result of the battle was a decisive victory for the U. S. Navy, and the capture of the rebel gunboat force.

On the 28th, the gunboat force of the U. S. Navy, under the command of Flag Officer A. B. Fiske, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862, was engaged in a battle with the rebel gunboat force of the Confederate States, under the command of Gen. Morgan, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862. The result of the battle was a decisive victory for the U. S. Navy, and the capture of the rebel gunboat force.

On the 29th, the gunboat force of the U. S. Navy, under the command of Flag Officer A. B. Fiske, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862, was engaged in a battle with the rebel gunboat force of the Confederate States, under the command of Gen. Morgan, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862. The result of the battle was a decisive victory for the U. S. Navy, and the capture of the rebel gunboat force.

On the 30th, the gunboat force of the U. S. Navy, under the command of Flag Officer A. B. Fiske, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862, was engaged in a battle with the rebel gunboat force of the Confederate States, under the command of Gen. Morgan, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862. The result of the battle was a decisive victory for the U. S. Navy, and the capture of the rebel gunboat force.

On the 31st, the gunboat force of the U. S. Navy, under the command of Flag Officer A. B. Fiske, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862, was engaged in a battle with the rebel gunboat force of the Confederate States, under the command of Gen. Morgan, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862. The result of the battle was a decisive victory for the U. S. Navy, and the capture of the rebel gunboat force.

On the 1st of February, the gunboat force of the U. S. Navy, under the command of Flag Officer A. B. Fiske, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862, was engaged in a battle with the rebel gunboat force of the Confederate States, under the command of Gen. Morgan, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862. The result of the battle was a decisive victory for the U. S. Navy, and the capture of the rebel gunboat force.

On the 2nd of February, the gunboat force of the U. S. Navy, under the command of Flag Officer A. B. Fiske, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862, was engaged in a battle with the rebel gunboat force of the Confederate States, under the command of Gen. Morgan, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862. The result of the battle was a decisive victory for the U. S. Navy, and the capture of the rebel gunboat force.

On the 3rd of February, the gunboat force of the U. S. Navy, under the command of Flag Officer A. B. Fiske, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862, was engaged in a battle with the rebel gunboat force of the Confederate States, under the command of Gen. Morgan, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862. The result of the battle was a decisive victory for the U. S. Navy, and the capture of the rebel gunboat force.

On the 4th of February, the gunboat force of the U. S. Navy, under the command of Flag Officer A. B. Fiske, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862, was engaged in a battle with the rebel gunboat force of the Confederate States, under the command of Gen. Morgan, U. S. Gunboat, Jan. 18, 1862. The result of the battle was a decisive victory for the U. S. Navy, and the capture of the rebel gunboat force.

entry free of duty. This is an important decision, involving a large quantity of teas now in port and on passage.

ADVICE ON THE TARIFF.

The hotels are filled now with gentlemen here to give wisdom and counsel to the Committee of Ways and Means, upon the tariff. Every trade is anxious to protect its interests, but believes that it is just that all others should be charged with additional duties. The Committee have listening ears and inquiring minds, but pursue the even tenor of their way.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Several amendments are ready for the bill abolishing the franking privilege, when it comes into the Senate. It is said that Senators and Members will be allowed a stipulated sum in stamps, in lieu of the privilege of franking.

TREASURY DEMAND NOTES.

The Committee of Ways and Means are now said to stand two to one in favor of reporting a bill authorizing the issue of \$100,000,000 Treasury demand notes to be made a legal tender, with the privilege of converting them at option into six per cent 20-year Government bonds or 7-30 notes. It is also understood that a portion of the Committee are in favor of passing a tax-bill of \$200,000,000, believing that the country is not only prepared but willing to stand such a measure.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE GEN. MONTGOMERY.
Last night, about 11 o'clock, Capt. Chapman and McHenry of Col. Hay's 63d Pennsylvania Regiment, returning from Washington in a state of intoxication, naturally fell into a street disturbance, which attracted a crowd.

Gen. Montgomery, the Governor of the city, interfered. The two Captains abused him violently, and he ordered their arrest. McHenry pulled out his revolver, and shot at the General twice, but fortunately missed him. The arrest was not made without a scuffle, during which McHenry was bayoneted in the left breast by one of the guard. The wound is not serious. Both officers were handcuffed and confined. There is prejudice in the slave-pen today, and an apprehension of two painful public examples.

THE NEW-GRANDIAN CLAIMS.

Judge Upham, umpire in the New-Grandian Commission case, has decided that claims not filed prior to Sept. 1, 1859, either in our State Department or with the United States Minister at Bogota, do not come within the scope of the treaty. They will be excluded from adjudication.

RETURN OF MINISTER CORWIN.

Minister Corwin's latest letters, coming down to Dec. 24, confirm the intelligence to which we gave publicity some days ago, that he will soon return home. He thinks that under his present instructions he shall be unable to advance our interests in Mexico. The Mexicans are, he says, making great preparations to resist the allies.

PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA AND THE TRENT AFFAIR.

The State Department has received notes from the Governments of Prussia and Russia, touching the Trent question, of a similar import to that from Austria, which has already been published. Cavalier Bernstorff and Baron Brunon both argue that it is greatly for the interest of the United States to avoid a foreign war at the present time, and that it would be in accordance with the American doctrine of international law to surrender Mason and Slidell.

THE TWELVE MONTHS REBEL SOLDIERS.

All the intelligence which Government resources is to the effect that the Rebels will have great difficulty in inducing their twelve months soldiers to remain in the service after their period of enlistment expires. On the 1st of February the march homeward is likely to begin, unless circumstances unforeseen at Manassas prevent.

THE PRISONERS BY THE RHODE ISLAND.

The 16 prisoners brought from the South on the Rhode Island have been ordered to Fort Lafayette.

MASON AND SLIDELL AT BERLIN.

The report that Mason and Slidell have safely reached Bermuda is believed at the British Legation.

THE RETIRING BOARD.

Another Retiring Board is in session. Gen. Keyes presides, and Judge Advocate Lee is Recorder. The following officers are members of the Board: Gen. Casey, Gen. Cook, Surgeon Halden, Assistant Surgeon Smith, Col. Benjamin L. Beall, 1st Cavalry, was before the Board yesterday.

PRESENTATION TO THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

All the officers of the Army on this side of the river have been ordered officially to assemble at the War Department tomorrow, at noon, to be introduced to the new Secretary, Stanton.

FORAGE AT ALEXANDRIA.

Four million pounds of grain are contained in the warehouses at Alexandria. From that depot eighty tons of hay are daily issued; to the entire army of the Potomac, one hundred and twenty-five tons of hay are supplied.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

E. B. French has been confirmed as Commissioner of Public Buildings.

COLONEL OF THE EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

Capt. D. Gregg, 6th Regular Cavalry, has been appointed by Gov. Curtin Colonel of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry vice Chairman removed.

GEN. LANE'S STAFF.

The following is the staff of Gen. Lane, all staff officers to Gen. McClellan and detailed to Maj. Gen. Hunter, to be by him detailed to Gen. Lane, this arrangement being rendered necessary in the case of a Brigadier-General who has a Major-General's command:

Col. W. H. Meritt, 1st Iowa Regiment, at Wilson's Creek.

Lieut. Col. Judson Kilpatrick.
Major John Ritchey, V. Van Antwerp, T. J. Wood, Champion Vaughan.

Capt. J. R. McClure, Wm. Kile, W. A. Phillips.

A. P. Russell, 3d Kansas Regiment, at Wilson's Creek, W. O'Donnell.

First Lieut. Jas. M. Rice, Wm. R. Dale, Jas. C. Brown, J. M. Winchell, A. J. Mead, J. B. Carter, A. L. Read.

Second Lieut. J. A. Brown, Volney Hickox, W. W. Roberts.

THE WESTERN GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

Capt. David G. Farragut, a Tennesseean by birth, has been appointed to the command of the Western Gulf blockading squadron. The

limits of his command are from and not including St. Andrew's Bay, West Florida, to the Rio Grande. He is also directed to consider the coast of Mexico and Yucatan within his beat. He will be expected to break up all contraband trade to the Rebel States, whether direct or indirect. He will in due time capture Mobile and New-Orleans. His flagship will be the steam-sloop Hartford, his fleet-captain, Commander Henry H. Bell of North Carolina. The Richmond and Pensacola will be attached to this squadron, which will comprise a goodly number of gun and mortar boats. Flag-officer McKean will remain in command of the eastern division of the Gulf squadron.

THE EFFECT OF ACTIVE OPERATIONS IN MISSOURI.

Persons from Kansas, and others engaged in the military operations in Western Missouri, say that the number of negroes left in the whole State does not exceed 10,000. A Missourian, whose opportunities to form a correct judgment are excellent, says that about two-thirds of the slaves have disappeared, leaving about 35,000 behind. The exodus has been most largely to the South, but large numbers have escaped into the Free States and Territories. Whatever may happen, the "institution" is finally broken down in Missouri.

THE RECENT BURNING OF A REBEL LIGHT-SHIP.
Com. Glusson of the steamer Mount Vernon makes the following report of the burning of a rebel light-ship, under the guns of Fort Casswell:

UNITED STATES STEAMER MOUNT VERNON,
OFF WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1861.
SIR: I have to report to you that, having observed that the rebel light-ship (which was formerly on the Potomac) was a serious annoyance to our operations, and that it was a great impediment to our operations, I determined to destroy it. I therefore sent the cutter and gunboat to midnight to destroy her if possible. The cutter and gunboat were successful in doing so, and the light-ship was destroyed. The cutter and gunboat were successful in doing so, and the light-ship was destroyed.

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